

poor man's friend : from no one else  
can he raise  
money.

Wealth is produced by the action of  
our <sup>provi-</sup>dent impulses—those of foresight,  
industry and  
a desire for possessions and comfort.  
But these  
impulses are, as a rule, not sufficiently  
strong of  
themselves to induce us to labour  
persistently.  
They need to be reinforced by habits.  
and by  
other impulses which can only be  
satisfied by the  
products of industry—that is to say, by  
wealth.

The desire for food or for luxuries,  
ambition and  
the longing for social esteem, the love  
of children,  
the passion for change which may be  
satisfied by  
travel, by amusement, or by drink, our  
artistic  
tastes, may all contribute to enhance  
the force-  
fulness of our industrial impulses. The  
possession  
of industrial or provident impulses is  
essential :  
they are the roots of our industrial  
activities :  
failing them man would remain as  
poverty-stricken  
as the brutes. Where they are weak,  
wealth is not  
produced. Indian labourers prefer  
their habits  
and their leisure to a rise in wages :  
and the large  
amounts of coin and bullion which are  
annually  
received by India in payment for raw  
produce,  
are in great measure buried under  
ground. But  
when the industrial impulses are at  
their strongest,  
they still appear to need  
reinforcement before  
they will urge mankind to continuous  
exertion.

Our economic development has then  
progressed  
through the strengthening of our  
provident or

industrial inclinations, firstly, by the acquisition of industrious habits, and secondly, by focussing upon industry the stimuli that can be derived from other propensities. Money is the lens by which our various desires are concentrated. We are told that money serves the community as a standard and measure of value, and as a medium of exchange. In truth it is something more. It